FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1842. [NO. 1303.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

2tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
10 bags COFFEE,
20 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 do. Palm Leaf ditto,
10 do. Bonnetts,
15 do. Cotton Cards,
25 Kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust executed by John Bell, duly recorded, and to carry out the provisions contained, I shall proceed to sell at the residence of Sarah W. Tillinghast in the Town of Fayetteville, all the property so conveyed to me, consisting of a number of Household Furniture, among which are a variety of valuable Books, one Negro Man, Cook by trade, and Household, Store and Warehouse Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms at Sale.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, Trustee.

May 13, 1842. 2-2w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next.

E. L. WINSLOW, *President.*

May 13, 1842. 2tf

MILITARY.

I WOULD respectfully recommend to the Colonels of the several Regiments of the 2d Brigade, the propriety of calling meetings and electing delegates to the Military Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh on the 4th of July next.

JAS. M. WADDELL,
Brig. Gen. 2d Brigade.

May 13, 1842. 2t38

Chillingworth's Works.

THE subscriber has engaged the Rev. Mr. Davis of Philadelphia to supply them with Chillingworth's Works, and is informed that the books are on their way and will be soon delivered.

E. J. HALE.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be given for the arrest and confinement in jail of a Negro Boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Dougald Leach. Bill is 25 or 30 years old, Mulatto colour, a few scars about the face, got a lick from a club, he is about 5 feet 8 inches in height. The said boy is guilty of stealing, and he should be arraigned before a Justice, to avoid which, he has either been taken by some of the neighbourhood or has gone off to the woods. We would recommend persons to release said Negro until he is acquitted of the charge that is against him, as we are resolved to certainly may order it to bring him to Justice.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
DUNCAN JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 17, 1842. 3t38

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Richmond County. }

LOST OR MISLAID, one leather TRUNK, with my clothing. It has three letters, W. H. and J. made by driving large brass tacks on the top of the trunk. I put the Trunk on the Stage in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 23d of April, and told the driver to put it on in Cheraw, but it was not done, or it was taken off before it got to Cheraw, or I went on to Fayetteville or not, I cannot tell where it was taken off. I will give Five Dollars for the delivery of it in Cheraw, S. C., or to William Strinmetz, or any information will be received at Laurel Hill Post Office, Richmond County, N. C.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY.

May 13, 1842. 2t38

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. Carolina.

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public, that her House will be opened early in June, with every convenience that may be necessary to the comfort and pleasure of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as to require a reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Hemorrhages from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a permanent cure; and the testimony of those who have been benefited by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a Bar furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; Table, with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be reduced to suit the pressure of the times, and in favor of those families that apply early for board during the whole season, a very liberal deduction shall be made. To People, I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 13, 1842. 2t45

NOTICE.

BROKE JAIL in Robeson county, on the night of the 12th inst., a man by the name of THOMAS C. STROTHER. The said Strother is about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of stout and robust appearance, and well known as a very successful pugilist. A reward of Twenty-five Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me in Lumberton, or his confinement so that I get him again.

JOHN A. ROWLAND, *Sheriff of Robeson County.*

Lumberton, May 14, 1842. 2-3w

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw.

C. P. MALLETT.

May 3, 1842. 100-tf

WANTED.

5,000 LBS. WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1842. 100-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th of May, the undersigned will sell, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the Lots of LAND on the North side of Person street, now under lease to 1st July next, occupied by Boon & Breece, John Mullins, and David Shaw. Terms made known at sale.

J. W. WRIGHT,
Agent for Rebecca Moore.

May 10, 1842. 1-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an AGENT for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

May 4, 1842. 1tf

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 30th April last, a Negro Woman who says her name is Rusia Ann, and that she belongs to Malcom Campbell, residing about 13 miles from Cheraw, S. C. She is about 21 or 25 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Sheriff.*

May 10, 1842. 1-tf

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville, May 7th, 1842.*

LAZAR SOLOMONS of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Lazar Solomons be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville, May 7th, 1842.*

JOHN A. RUSS of Bladen County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said John A. Russ be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville, May 7th, 1842.*

THOMAS MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Thomas Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville, May 7th, 1842.*

JOHN MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said John Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville, May 7th, 1842.*

MILES MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Miles Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville, May 7th, 1842.*

THOMAS MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the tenth day of June next, why the said Thomas Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

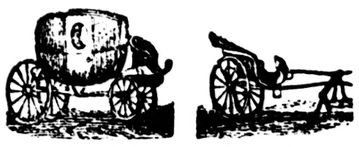
Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they can by hard workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its brattches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce.

Apply to

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

April 21, 1842. 99tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1842.

John Knotts ex. Benjamin F. Pearson.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Benjamin F. Pearson, at the suit of John Knotts, and was returned to the Superior Court of Law for Anson County, at the Term aforesaid, levied on Benjamin F. Pearson's interest in 1605 acres of Land on Mill Creek, the Land whereon Hubbard Pearson lived and died.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, giving to the said Benjamin F. Pearson notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment will be rendered and his interest in said Land sold, to satisfy the claim of the said John Knotts, unless he appear at the next Term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of September next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of our said State.

100] C. MYERS.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

Richmond L. Thomas ex. Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Richmond L. Thomas, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the Lands of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the facts above recited, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the Land levied on as aforesaid condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's demand and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, and plead or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norflet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1842 and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100] N. D. BOGGAN.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842.

Calvin Myers ex. Edmund D. Martin.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

WHEREAS, an Attachment issued against Edmund D. Martin, at the suit of Calvin Myers, and was returned to the Court aforesaid, levied on 233½ acres of Land on Pee Dee River, at and above Dumas's Ferry, adjoining the land of James Martin and others, as the property of the said Edmund D. Martin.

It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, giving to the said Edmund D. Martin notice of the above recited facts, and that Judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied upon as aforesaid will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs, unless he appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, and plead, answer or demur to said Attachment.

Witness, Norflet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1842, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

100] N. D. BOGGAN.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

A man named John L. Scott was lately convicted of horse-stealing in Dale county, Ala. He confessed his guilt, and said that he was a member of an organized band of villains in Georgia and Alabama, bound together by the most solemn oaths, and pursuing a vigorous system of plunder, theft, and murder. He gave the names of Howell Wells, Robert and Winchester Traywick, Briggs Allums, Elijah Wells, Windham A. Tharp, Henry Wells, Arthur Chance, Allen McLean (a Justice of the Peace,) Charles McCoy, Wm. Fitzpatrick, Esq., George and Alex. Crowder, and —— Bullard, as members of the band. Two of these have just been convicted of negro-stealing in Georgia.

He who, being rich, looks down upon a poor man with scorn, simply because he *is* so, is an arrogant fool. But the poor man who hates a rich one, only because he *is* rich, is a poor-spirited, envious slave, who is cursed with something far worse than poverty—a mean and malignant disposition.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: You know full well that the Whig Party has been assailed most bitterly for their devotion to the cause of Internal Improvement, and every effort has been made to render them odious in public estimation, by charges that they have been desirous to bring heavy debts and consequently oppressive taxes on the people, to carry out what their opponents are pleased to term their *visionary* schemes. Even Mr. Henry has joined in this outcry, and in his letter of acceptance takes occasion to denounce the Whigs for having brought upon the States "GAMBLING DEBTS—for MAD schemes of Internal Improvement." I proved in my last Communication how unjust is this charge, and truly with bad grace does it come from Mr. Henry, who has sanctioned unequivocally, the most extravagant plans of Internal Improvement which have of late years been presented for the consideration of the people of the State. This subject is an interesting one, and I have many important facts to submit, which no doubt, Mr. Henry has long since forgotten, and which his friends will wish, before I cease to ring them in their ears, had been covered with the mantle of oblivion. In this the Whigs act on the defensive. They have been assailed, and it is sufficient for my purpose, to shew, that then assailants have repeatedly recommended the same systems of policy which are now pronounced so odious and oppressive. Well, I have proved that Mr. Henry, being a member of the Internal Improvement Convention which met in Raleigh during the winter of 1838, joined in recommending a most extensive plan of Improvement in which the State was to become largely interested as a Stockholder, and that to carry out this scheme it should borrow THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which would have fixed on the people an annual tax of $180,000 to pay simply the interest on the loan. When considered in connexion with that part of Mr. *Henry's* letter which attempts to bring reproach on the Whig party for favoring Internal Improvements, these facts become every way important. They prove conclusively Mr. H.'s own inconsistency, and the disingenuous-ness of his friends. On Friday the 20th September, 1833, a meeting was held in Fayetteville to elect delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention which was to assemble at Salisbury a short time thereafter. Mr. *J. Seawell* presided, and Mr. *Hybart* (the very particular friend of Mr. Henry) acted as Secretary. Messrs. *Louis D. Henry*, Thomas N. Cameron, and Ed. W. Willkings, were appointed a Committee to report resolutions, &c. to the meeting. They submitted a report, and no one can peruse it without being struck with the expressions of affection which are lavishly poured out on "*Rail Roads*," and it was confidently predicted that with the advantages which they would afford, Fayetteville could ultimately rival some, if not many of the most important commercial cities in the Union. "Why," asks the report, "may not Fayetteville become as large and populous a city as Albany with a population of 25,000? The answer is obvious. ALBANY WAS MADE SO BY RAIL ROADS AND CANALS! and all that Fayetteville wants is a Rail Road communication to afford a cheap transit to her market, for the mines of agricultural and mineral wealth that now lie unemployed in our western country. UNITED HER BY A LINK OF RAIL ROAD OF 80 MILES WITH THE YADKIN, *and as if by a charm the work is accomplished*, AND NORTH CAROLINA WILL STAND REGENERATE AND PROSPEROUS!" Who, on reading this report, which breathes the same spirit, and sanctions the same policy which the extract I have given above contains, could ever suppose that Louis D. Henry would claim, in so short a time, to be the leader of that very Party, whose pleasure and delight it is, to abuse Whigs for their support of works of Internal Improvement! It however proves most conclusively what I have before asserted, that there is in this whole affair a most splendid attempt at deception. It shall however be exposed. I know full well to what bitterness I may subject myself by speaking openly and candidly on these subjects. But I do not fear the consequences. To the facts then, as history reports them. At the Fayetteville meeting Mr. H. was appointed a delegate to the Salisbury Convention. He attended that Convention, which assembled on the 17th October, 1833. A general Committee was appointed to prepare a report, and they submitted one which concluded with a series of Resolutions. I beg leave to call the public attention to the following, which Mr. *Henry* sanctioned, viz:

"*Resolved that the General Assembly* OUGHT TO PROVIDE BY LOAN *or otherwise*, a fund that will enable the State to contribute substantial assistance in the prosecution of works of Internal Improvement."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is the "DUTY" of the State, to aid and encourage the enterprise of her citizens, and this Convention doth therefore respectfully recommend that provision be made by law for the State's subscribing TWO FIFTHS of the stock in ANY *Company* hereafter incorporated &c. on the *three-fifths* being subscribed or secured by individuals. But while we declare this opinion, we would also recommend to the Legislature to carry on WITH THE FUNDS OF THE STATE ALONE such a general system of Internal Improvement as will comport with the character and dignity of the State."

Here then it appears, that Mr. Henry was not only in favor of the 2-5ths system, but insisted that the Legislature should project a general system of Internal Improvement *on the funds of the State alone!* What amount of "*gambling debts*" would this have involved the State in! Could any "madness" have been greater than the adoption of such a recommendation! But this was not all. Mr. Henry together with others were appointed a Committee to draft an address to the People of the State. On the 15th November 1833, the address was given to the world, through the public prints. After speculating quite learnedly on the many advantages which would be realized to the State by the adoption of a liberal scheme of Internal Improvement, the report breaks forth in the following strain. "But are we asked how all this can be done! And we know that many are incredulous as to the success of North Carolina in such undertakings for the want of means. THE DREADFUL IDEA OF TAXATION (mark that!) is also *conjured* up, to drive away these bright anticipations of good!" And is it possible, that this same Democratic Candidate, should ever have rebuked the apprehension of TAXATION as a *dreadful* evil, and regard a wish to prevent it, as a "*conjuring up*" of awful spirits to frighten and delude! I leave this however, to the consideration of others. To me it is strange—passing strange! But to the address. It says, after recommending a LOAN—"there are hundreds of capitalists in America and MANY MORE IN EUROPE (mark this!) that would advance to North Carolina the money she would need *on the sole pledge of her Governor's signature.*"—The example of Mississippi is then strongly recommended to us as one worthy of imitation, and pray what has been *her* fate!—Has she no "*gambling debts?*" But let us look into this matter. Mr. Henry in his letter, endeavors to horrify the people, by charging the Whigs with favoring "*British Bankers*" and "*Foreign Capitalists.*" And pray is there not here expressed, in this memorial, pain and direct approval of contracting loans with foreign capitalists!—What becomes of his charges against the Whigs! How can *he* or *his friends*, in the face of all these facts, stand up and justify his course! There is no necessity for comment. "He who runs may read." But there is another feature about this recommendation. "*The money would be advanced on the sole pledge of the Governor's signature!*"—And is it possible, after the noise that Mr. H. has made about the "*money power*" of the Literary Board, that he would be willing to entrust the Governor with such vast—such unlimited power! These things however speak for themselves. They prove what reliance is to be placed on the declarations contained in Mr. *Henry's* letter—how absurd are his charges—how worthless his promises! I must now remind Mr. *Henry* of the part which he took in another celebrated Convention, which assembled in Raleigh on the 25th November, 1833. The Convention after several days deliberation, adopted a report recommending the following plan of Internal Improvement, viz:

1. That Beaufort Harbor should be connected with Neuse River by a ship canal.

2. THAT A RAIL ROAD BE CONSTRUCTED FROM SOME POINT ON THE SPA ROAD TO THE TENNESSEE LINE.

3. That a Rail Road be constructed from some point on the Roanoke to the South Carolina line.

4. ☞ That a Canal be dug from Edenton to the Dismal Swamp canal.

To complete these works it was determined that the State should be urged to borrow FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! In support of the report, Mr. Henry made a long, and all will admit, able Speech. He urged upon the Convention in strong terms the necessity of doing something for the Improvement of the State, and one would have supposed *then*, that *he* would be the last man in Christendom, who for mere party purposes, would pronounce such schemes as "*mad*" and loans contracted for carrying them out, "*gambling debts.*" The memorial which was read before the Legislature, urging upon them, the adoption forthwith of the plan marked out by the Convention, was written by the Hon. *Robert Strange*, another leader of the self-styled Democratic party. Had the Legislature adopted the plan of the Convention, the State instead of being free from debt—independent of "*British bankers,*" would be oppressed with a debt of FIVE MILLIONS, and her people taxed to the amount of $300,000 *annually*, to pay the interest on it. And would Mr. *Henry* have dared to stand up in the face of the enlightened people of North Carolina and pronounce it a "*gambling debt?*" Would he have had the boldness and ingratitude to repudiate and denounce his own offspring! But it is useless to propound such interrogatories. In fact, I consider it a waste of time to pur-ue this matter farther. The good sense of the People will enable them very readily, to conceive in what an unenviable predicament those facts—which cannot be successfully contradicted—place Mr. *Henry*, and how inconsistent they prove that Party to be which has nominated him, and is now engaged in pressing his claims by every possible means. The Whigs alone responsible for the debts of the States! The Whigs alone accountable for the "*mad schemes*" of Internal Improvement which have produced these debts! The charge is *untrue*, and I care not from what source it comes, I shall so pronounce it! I do not wish to be considered as intimating that Mr. *Henry* would *wilfully* misrepresent the facts. I attribute it to *ignorance*, and the overweening confidence he has in the leaders of his party; but what, I ask, and I put the question more in sorrow than in anger, should be thought of one who, after he had, in recommending in the strongest terms, the most extensive plans of Internal Improvement,—at one time urging a loan of $5,000,000—at another a loan of $3,000,000—would whirl immediately round and denounce those who followed his advice and attempted to carry out his policy! thereby endeavoring not only to make the policy itself odious, but the men who supported it—omitting at the same time to make it public that he himself was one of those who originated the measures he denounces! Let an honest, high-minded people answer!

I must again beg not to be misunderstood by my Whig friends, however much I may be misrepresented by scribblers of the Standard. I repeat—the Whigs shrink from no responsibility which justly rests on them, for any and every plan of Improvement which they have been anxious to carry out. Their motives have been patriotic. They insist however, and this they claim as sheer justice,—that their political opponents should be held to a strict accountability likewise for THEIR acts—that they should not be permitted to make political capital out of the failure of any system of policy, which *they* were among the first and foremost to recommend. Then let them stand up to the record. Honorable defeat should be preferred to victory dishonestly achieved.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

TO CUMBERLAND.

Sir: When you strutted off the political arena of the Legislature of your State, you left as the promising right arm of your party in the Hall of the House of Commons, Michael Hoke, Esq.—a gentleman much more beloved by his own party than yourself, and much less obnoxious to your opponents. The Session of 1838 was the first which placed him without a rival, as the leader of the Democratic party in that branch of the Legislature, and with the advantage of this position he became the candidate of the party for the first honor in the gift of the House—the Speaker's Chair. Of the General Assembly of 1840, Mr. Hoke was again a member of the House, without any loss of station in the ranks of his party.

I now propose to introduce to your acquaintance, the Journal of that Session, whereby you may the better understand the history of the Committee which has incurred your censure. And when I have done that, you shall learn a little of its action, whereby you may the better appreciate the extent of responsibility which falls on your friends for any remissness in the Committee in failing to investigate, according to your notions of a proper inquiry, the matters submitted for examination.

On the 27th day of November 1840, and on the 11th day of the Session, Mr. Hoke introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the causes of suspension of the Banks of this State; their operations during suspension; and when they intend to resume specie payments; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers."

On the 30th of that month, a message came to the Commons from the Senate, announcing the concurrence of that body in the resolution aforesaid, and informing the House that Messrs. Gaither, Hawkins, Dockery, Pasteur, and Albright formed the Committee on their part; whereupon, Messrs. Hoke, Moore, J. P. Caldwell, Levi Walker, and Wadsworth were appointed on the part of the Commons. On the 7th Dec. the statements of the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, made to the Legislature in pursuance of their charters, were laid before the House and referred to the Committee aforesaid. On the 8th of the same month, Mr. Hoke asked the Assembly to allow the Committee a Clerk, which was conceded by the Commons, but refused by the Senate. No other trace of the action of the Committee will be found on the Journal till the 6th of January 1841, and then (p. 656) appears this, "Mr. Moore, from the Committee raised on Banks and Bank suspension, made a Report," which was ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents. Those who have read your strictures would be apt to conclude, that the proposed inquiry was a feigned move on the part of the Whig Legislature to *pretend* inquiry, but, in truth, to apologise for odious Bank misrule—a mere device to fabricate political capital for ensuing political struggles; and that Mr. Moore, the Whig Chairman of a Whig Committee of a Whig Legislature, had dexterously attempted to palm upon the State, for rigid scrutiny, a mean apology, unworthy of a representative of freemen—a

* Jour. H. C., P. 395.

contemptible Report, concocted in the Parlour of a Bank! Although the Report is made by Mr. Moore as *Chairman*, you know that he became so by accident; you know that the Committee was raised at the instance of a democrat; and you know, also, that when a member proposes an inquiry, upon him falls the chief burthen of investigation; that such member expects to be, and is uniformly appointed Chairman, and, as such, calls the Committee together, whenever it suits him, unless the Committee control him. The member moving an inquiry, does therefore, by the motion itself, seek to become an investigator, he seeks to be placed on the Committee; the others are placed there without any consultation, and frequently against their will.

Thus far the Journal speaks. It declares Mr. Hoke to be the mover of the inquiry, and that he obtained without delay a Committee for that purpose. And having the power to send for persons and papers, will you be kind enough to inform the public why he did not institute such an examination, or, at least, propose such a one, as, in your opinion, might be entitled to the merit of being a real democratic inquiry? You will never have the hardihood to say that either Mr. Hoke, or any democrat on the Committee, met with opposition to any mode of investigation proposed by him to accomplish a rigid scrutiny. What was the organization of this Committee, or its action afterwards, and how it came to pass that Mr. Moore became Chairman, does not appear from the Journal. But you shall know. What I write, I write advisedly.

The Committee had an early meeting on the first call of Mr. Hoke. That gentleman was appointed its Chairman. He called two meetings, *both before the 10th of December*. Mr. Cameron was before the Committee whenever desired by any member—he was examined orally by some, and by Mr. Hoke, through a set of written interrogatories produced by him. It is not believed that any member ever saw the interrogatories until they had been framed and brought into Committee. This mode of inquiry appeared to be a favorite one with the Chairman, and the Committee yielded all preference, if they had any, for any other course. The mode of examining the Cape Fear Bank was suggested and executed by the Chairman—his letter dated the 17th Dec., covering the interrogatories, brought back an answer of the date of the 24th, which came to hand after the 30th of that month. On that day, Mr. Hoke left the Legislature—for twenty days previous to his departure there had been no call of the Committee. About the first of January 1841, the communication from the Cape Fear Bank arrived. When Mr. Hoke left, he sent Mr. Moore the papers in *his* possession which appertained to the Committee, consisting of a few copied letters of Bank Correspondence and a copy of the Resolution of inquiry. Very soon after the departure of the Chairman, who was called home by family affliction, Mr. Moore convened the Committee and was appointed Chairman. He handed in the response of the Cape Fear Bank, and the Committee, consisting then of three Democrats and five Whigs, including the Chairman, deliberated on the nature and character of the Report to be made. The outline was agreed upon without dissent by any one, and the Chairman, Mr. Moore, directed to report in pursuance thereto. He drew the Report and called the Committee together again, and submitted the paper. It was moved by a Democrat that it be adopted without alteration, and it was unanimously accepted—this was on the fifth of January, an[d] on the 6th, the Report was submitted to the House of Commons.

Now Sir, you will bear in mind, that for at least twenty days, before the departure of the democratic mover of the inquiry, he had procured all the testimony which he proposed to take in regard to the Bank of the State. The Report of the Committee is their *conclusion* from that testimony; and it may be affirmed that, if the testimony be true, the conclusion is perfectly legitimate. If Mr. Hoke thought otherwise, he kept the secret to himself—if he was not satisfied with the testimony, why did he not swear the witnesses, and extend his inquiries? He had plenty of time for this purpose—you have said there was no injury at all worthy the name. Now Sir, whose fault was that? The witnesses were at hand, men of respectability, and ready to attend the Committee for the express purpose of answering such questions as might be propounded. If any share of the fault here lie on the Whig members of the Committee, what portion pray, will you allot to the Chairman, who set up the inquiry, and arrogated himself with the "power to send for persons and papers!" who pursued his own course of examination and stopped it at his own accord? I do not complain of Mr. Hoke's mode of inquiry, it was reserved for you to do that kind office for your friend, but I do complain that, after assuming a dictatorial Committeeman, who has originated the inquiry, to pursue his own course of investigation, the cause of an unsatisfactory examination should be known as a democratic one was conceived that Counsel in the case of the Sessions, and that a Report directed by the Committee, and founded on the testimony already procured, should be stigmatized as a wretched apology for the meanderings of the Banks. Assuredly no Whig on that Committee had the slightest intimation, that whilst the utmost scope was allowed to the mover of the inquiry, he should be called to account, because he did not touch the mover his duty and spur his efforts to evisscerate the truth. What say you Sir, that such is the indecent condition of the gentleman, who your party thought was worthy to wear your mantle in the House of Commons?

You will not understand me as even giving countenance to your charge that there was no substantial inquiry into the matters submitted. I mean to say that if such were the case, your party is much more reprehensible than the Whigs, because your party originated the inquiry, and your party with and their love for the *dear people*, have called to decide the public by sanctioning, as sufficient and satisfactory, a Report, which you declare to be entirely worthless, and eminently calculated to deceive. If Sir, the examination of the Committee would justify the character which you give it, why did you not, long since, why did you not, at the time of its publication, warn the public against trusting to its misrepresentations? Is your discovery of it *now* more valuable as a "means of exciting Mr. Henry," than was the protection *then* of the public against its power to deceive? Let me not be told that the Report was too feeble to mislead!—with all its imperfections, it un-hol[s] your democratic friends on the Committee. Mr. Haywood who has been charged with the authorship of the written questions propounded to the Banks, has pronounced the assertion "so calumny"—If any thing is meant by this term more than simply "mistaken charge," if it be intended to convey the idea that his character would be thereby disparaged, he now knows on whose head the blow is dealt.—And when the Report of the Committee is censured by you "*Cumberland*" as a Bank Parlour apology for the broken obligations of Banks, there are few Whigs, the Chairman of the Committee certainly is not one, who will take it to heart; the writer's democratic friends of the Committee will perhaps think it a little unkind.

Now, sir, how stands the case? The leader of your party institutes an inquiry into the doings of the Banks, and in order to make his investigation searching, he asks the extraordinary power to send for persons and papers all over the State. The Whig Legislature grants it as soon as it is asked. He sets himself to work with these ample means, and uses them without molestation just as he thinks most conducive to his ends; he collects a mass of testimony upon his own interrogatories, and leaves it without a word of comment. The Committee report it with their conclusions. And yet, you pronounce the investigation worthless, and charge that very Whig Legislature with a studied attempt to impose on the public, through that Committee, a mean apology for the Banks.

Your party profess to be the guardians of the people against the abuses of monied monopolies of the land; and if any reliance can be placed on their professions, certainly, the Whig Legislature of 1840, had every reason to believe that the Committee, with Mr. Hoke at its head, and the right to examine every body on oath, would have exposed all the hidden iniquities of the aristocratic monsters. What would you have thought of that gentleman, if you structures had come from *his* pen? Would you not, at once, conclude, that from the beginning, he had designed to entrap the ascendant party by getting up an inquiry, with the pomp and parade of sending for persons and papers, and then prosecuting it without vigor or sagacity, expressly to throw disgrace on his political adversaries? Those who know that gentleman will spurn the surmise of such dissembling conduct. Those who know you will not wonder at your assigning him that conduct which *your* habits and character would have induced *you* to practice.

NUMA.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

Governor Morehead arrived in Wilmington on Thursday last. He made an address to the people at Snow Hill, Green County, on the previous Tuesday, and having an engagement for Monday last at Waynesborough, took the intervening time to make a flying visit here, as a relaxation, and as less inconvenient than a journey to Raleigh and back immediately to Waynesborough. Governor Morehead did not intend addressing the people here at this time, but being present, he was prevailed upon to meet the citizens of New Hanover, on Saturday night, at the Court House, and make a few remarks on political topics. The brevity of the time after the meeting was determined upon, and the period necessarily fixed for it, precluded a very extended notice, but there was an assemblage quite respectable in point of numbers, composed of both political parties. Ex-Governor Dudley was placed in the Chair, and Wm. A. Wright, Esq., acted as Secretary. After the organization of the meeting, Governor Morehead began his address and spoke for about one hour and a half. He commenced by saying he had been called upon by the late Whig State Convention, which nominated him for a re-election, to meet and address his fellow citizens at such times and places as he might judge expedient, in order to prevent the success of the efforts now making by the opposition party, and to promote the cause of truth and sound political principles. The duty thus imposed, he should not shrink from the performance of. He said that in the character of a Candidate for re-election to the Executive Chair of the State he had a right to defend himself from charges made on him, and to rebut them. He expressed an entire readiness to submit his whole official conduct to the judgment of any body of honest men, be they Whigs or Democrats, and to rest on their decision. As to the nature of the charges now brought against his administration of affairs by the opposition press, he took much comfort in the thought that they are all so trifling, an evidence that none of any magnitude can be made. In reference to the principal accusations, that he has made useless outlays of money about the Executive mansion, thereby squandering the public funds, he showed conclusively that not a dollar has been unnecessarily expended, and that, in fact, he had used *but a little more than one third* of the sum deemed requisite by a Committee of the Legislature, on which there was two leading Democrats.

He then took a brief notice of Mr. Henry's letter of Acceptance; exhibited in striking colors that gentleman's *wonderful* inconsistencies and ambiguity of opinions, chiefly in relation to a National Bank, State Banks, and other State corporations, on all of which subjects it is apparent Mr. Henry has entertained *two* distinct and determinate sets of ideas within such a space of time as ordinary men require to make up their minds *once* on such momentous matters.

Referring to the outcry now made by the opposition, against Bank, Rail Road, and other Corporations of the State, he directed attention to the Legislature of 1838, and several preceding ones, all of which were *Democratic*, and were the granters of *all* the Bank and Rail Road Corporations now existing in the State, besides a host of others that never went into operation.—And yet forsooth, this party now feigns a holy horror of Corporations, that it may make a small mite of political capital out of popular prejudice. He adverted in an effective manner to Mr. Henry's zealous advocacy of the great schemes of Internal Improvement adopted by the Improvement Convention of 1838,—his instrumentality in bringing them before the Legislature and before the people—his then willingness, nay eagerness, to run the State in debt—and brought into contrast the present course of Mr. Henry and his supporters in essaying to throw odium on the Whigs on account of these very projects of his own brain.

The whole speech was made up of statements of facts, and figures in arithmetic, intended and calculated to correct misrepresentation. It was highly satisfactory to the Whig portion of the audience, but whether so or not to their opponents who were present, we are unable to say, but doubt not, that, as candid men, they will feel constrained to admit the truthfulness of all the Governor advanced.

Governor Morehead visited Smithville, Brunswick county, on Friday evening, leaving here on Friday at 1 o'clock, and returning on Saturday morning. Whilst there he was requested by many to meet the people in a friendly way at the Court House in the evening, which request he complied with, and gave them, we understand, a spirited and able speech.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

We learn that Gov. Morehead addressed the good people of Greene county on Tuesday last, (it being the week of the County Court,) for about two hours, in his usual happy and becoming style. We are pleased to learn, also, that the great majority of the citizens of that Republican county express but one opinion, and that is, that they are "at a loss to know what Governor Morehead has done that he should be turned out of office, and what exception can be taken to his administration of the affairs of our State Government." We learn further, that the only objection that was raised to him was, that he had built a larger Ice House at the Government House in Raleigh, than was necessary!?! We suppose Mr. Henry's election, therefore, will turn upon the momentous point, that he, as Governor of North Carolina, will make the Ice House smaller!!! His will truly be a most arduous and trying Administration (if he should be elected) at such important duties of the State as this should devolve upon him. But to be serious—the utter inability of our opponents to take and scrape up" any objection to Governor Morehead's administration of a manly or tenable character, shows its sterling purity and uprightness in a most obvious and glaring light. Our opponents are disappointed, very obviously, in the selection of Mr. Henry—he is not Judge Saunders. The tawdry bombast of Mr. Henry grates harshly upon the ears of the sensible and matter of fact people of the West—they are accustomed to listen to facts and arguments, and are more astonished than convinced by his sound and fury, which are equally as intelligible to them as the broken English, spoken by a citizen of this place to a Frenchman who did not understand our language, under the belief that as Frenchmen, when they speak our language, speak it in a broken way, he could certainly understand him. Judge Saunders is a Western man, and of more mind and "heavier weight of metal," more the Statesman, and decidedly the better politician,—and if he, with all these superior advantages, could not succeed, Mr. Henry must have a most sanguine temperament indeed, if he can buoy himself up with the hope that he, a Federalist of the ultra school, and who is identified in no particular with any of the great interests of our State, can force himself into the good graces at the old North State, to the exclusion of one of her most favorite, generous, liberal and able sons. To abandon Governor Morehead now, after all his sacrifices and known devotion to the honor and best interests of his native State, would be an act of treachery and ingratitude which the genuine sons of the good old North State never can perform. We say once for all to our Western brethren.—do your duty. We, of the East, are with you in this matter, and the account we shall give of ourselves in August next, will show you that we have not forgotten your favorite son, JOHN M. MOREHEAD.—*Northern Spectator.*

The Charlotte Journal states that Mr. Henry in his speech at that place the other day, said, among other remarkable things, that the Cape Fear Bank refused to answer the questions put by the Bank Investigating Committee of the last Legislature. If this be a fair specimen of the quality of Mr. Henry's memory, it is very easy to account for all of his strange assertions—the poor man has clean forgotten the events of the last eighteen months! He is entirely oblivious of the fact that every question propounded by the Committee was answered by the President of the Bank, fully and explicitly, through the President did protest against the right of the Legislature to examine the affairs of the Bank *in that mode*. Who can depend on the statements of Mr. Henry when his recollective powers are so manifestly imperfect?

Wilmington Chronicle.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor:

"Mr. Henry has done himself no good in the Mountains, but, on the contrary, harm. His failure to speak at Burke and Rutherford, after making his appointments, on the pretext of ill health, when he looked as well as usual, has produced great murmuring and dissatisfaction. Especially, as his refusal to speak, is attributed by most persons to the fear of being replied to. My word for it, *Henry* will never meet *Morehead*, if he can avoid it. He has no notion of venturing his arguments, where a reply may be expected."—*Raleigh Register.*

It will be seen by the proceedings of the meetings held in this county within the last two weeks, as published in the Recorder of last week and this, that the Whigs of Orange are wide awake, and will be fully represented in the Convention to be held next week; and what is of still more importance, the spirit manifested in all of them, gives perfect assurance that the utmost harmony will prevail. If Orange is the "Pivot County," as has been intimated, the Whigs have nothing to fear.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

Nailed to the Counter.—Among the numerous misrepresentations set afloat by the Loco Focos, for political effect, is one, that Mr. Badger, during his administration of the Navy Department, made four or five hundred new appointments to office of various grades. The object of this mis-statement is to confirm and strengthen a charge brought by them against the Whigs, that while in power so far from acting up to their *promises* of economy, they took every means of dispensing patronage to favorites, without caring what it cost the people. Even the Candidate of their party for Governor, we learn, has condescended to repeat this allegation. We have been furnished with an *official* statement from the files of the Navy Department, under date of May 14, 1842, which shows that, from the 4th of March to the 11th of September 1841, (the whole period of Mr. Badger's term of service) the whole number of original appointments, or additions to each grade, made or sanctioned by that Department, was only 28!—viz: 9 Pursers, 10 Chaplains, 1 Master's Mate, 1 Professor of Mathematics, 2 Teachers of Languages, 1 Carpenter, 2 Lieutenants of Marine Corps, 1 Passed Midshipman, and 1 midshipman restored. And of these appointments, the greater proportion was rendered imperative upon the Department, by the Act of Congress, establishing the Home Squadron! The Statement, from which we copy this abstract, is at the service of any body who wishes to see it.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Clay and his Guests.—Mr. Clay, now a private citizen, is at Ashland, his home. On Saturday week Lord Morpeth was his guest, and Mr. Van Buren was daily expected there from Nashville, having been invited by Mr. Clay to spend a few days at his residence.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Mr. Van Buren, it seems, did not take his pilgrimage to the Hermitage for nothing. The Nashville Whig says:

"It is shrewdly suspected by some of our knowing politicians, that the bargain is already struck, and that the banner of Van Buren and Polk will soon be given to the breeze."

Some citizens of Sandusky, Ohio, were a few nights ago attracted to an old out-building, by cries from within of "Murder! murder!—Come quick—he's eating me up!!" and on entering found lying there a loafer who had gone to sleep drunk, *and two young twin calves sucking his ears!*

The Rochester Republican tells of a man who came to market to dispose of his cattle, which naturally led to conversation on the very common theme of "hard times." "Yes," said the cattle seller, with an air of peevishness, "times are hard, and this is a hard world, and, in my opinion, very few will *get out of it alive!*"

Report of the Examining Committee of Floral College.

THE Committee appointed to attend the Examination of the Students in Floral College, respectfully report to the Board. That they have attended to the duty assigned them, and heard them examined carefully and impartially on their respective studies. They were examined on Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Algebra, Geometry, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, and Rhetoric, in which they sustained, generally, an examination creditable to themselves and highly honorable to their instructers.

This Examination has, indeed, afforded additional evidence of the ability and unwearied fidelity of the Teachers, and also of the progressive intellectual proficiency of the Pupils generally.

The numerous specimens of Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, exhibited, were worthy of high commendation.

The performance of many of the young ladies in Music, on the Piano Forte, could be better estimated by the riveted attention, for several hours, of a large and respectable audience. It would have done honor generally to persons of more age and experience in practice.

The Committee cannot pass in silence how pleased they were to notice with what care elementary principles, in every department, were assiduously inculcated,—for without due and proper attention to them, no basis can be laid for the erection of a solid superstructure.

And now, in conclusion, it is with unfeigned pleasure that we can state, that our Institution, both in its literary and ornamental department, has sustained a reputation justly entitling it to that confidence and patronage which it has so liberally received from a generous community.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

☞ The next Session will commence on Thursday the 16th of June, with the additional assistance of a competent young lady from the City of New York.

Robeson County, May 19, 1842. 3-1w

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN the Rules of the Court for this District, there is a typographical error in Form No. 1. The word *their* preceding the word "indebtedness," should be *the*.

MR. POINDEXTER'S REPORT.

Below we continue our extracts from this remarkable document. A few items may, however, be condensed, as follows:—

In our last we gave the statement of the payments from the Treasury for stationary at the Custom House. A comparative statement puts the matter in a stronger light. During the Collectorship of Jonathan Thompson, (who was removed by Gen. Jackson to make way for Swartwout,) from 1825 to 1828, the Stationary for the Custom House averaged $3,246 10½ a year. From 1829 to 1837, Swartwout's term, it averaged $6,390 19½ a year. From 1837 to 1841, Hoyt's term, it averaged $17,234 40 a year.

Under Thompson, the whole expenses of the N. Y. Custom House were $191,711 25 a year, or 1 43-100 per cent. on the amount of duties collected. The number of persons employed was from 155 to 169.

Under Swartwout, the expenses averaged $37 8,857 38, or 2 67-100 per cent., and the number of persons employed varied from 220 in 1829 to 424 in 1837.

Under Hoyt, the expenses averaged $551,702 33, or 5 20-100 per cent., and the persons employed ranged from 464 to 498.

We now return to the report, where it treats of exhorbitant fees, and the scruples of District Attorney Butler's conscience, and how those scruples were removed by Collector Hoyt's "lectures."

"The expense incurred by the Government, in suits and prosecutions for the collection of revenue bonds, and for violations, or alleged violations, of the revenue laws, in the District Court of the U. States for the Southern District of New York, and in the Circuit Court for that District, being intimately connected with the affairs of the New York Custom House, deserves the particular attention of the head of the Treasury Department and of the National Legislature. The accounts of Mr. Price, the immediate predecessor of Mr. Butler, late District Attorney, having been rendered at the Department, no special examination was made into the bills of costs which accrued during his continuance in office. Mr. Butler took the oath of office, as District Attorney, on the 12th day of December, 1838. (See Appendix D D.) On the same day Mr. Hoyt, the Collector, addressed a letter to the Solicitor of the Treasury, informing him of the fact, to which he adds: "But I am amused with Mr. Butler; he is so terrified at the iniquity of the age that he has made up his mind not to receive a dollar of the public money, but he intends to make me receive all; and I am quite apprehensive that he will not even receive his own costs. I am quite sure he will not receive half as much as he will be entitled to. I shall lecture him on this subject, as well with reference to his own benefit as the public interests."

Subsequent events, connected with fees and emoluments of the District Attorney, will evince how very soon Mr. Butler overcame the modesty ascribed to him by Mr. Hoyt, and may serve to demonstrate the powerful influence of the promised lectures of the collector, to produce that desirable result. Mr. Hoyt was doubtless well qualified to lecture on such a subject, and to remove the scruples of the District Attorney, so as, at least, to induce him to receive "*one-half* as much as he was entitled to." If Mr. Butler was terrified at the "iniquity of the age," he had a skilful counsellor in the collector to reconcile him to these iniquities in his new position, and to teach him the advantages of fortitude in the business of filling his own pockets out of the public coffers. The success which attended the efforts of the collector on the mind of the District Attorney, in reconciling him to the receipt of a large income, instead of being contented with "his own costs," is remarkable, as demonstrated in the following summary of the moneys drawn by him from time to time out of the public Treasury.

In the first year of Mr. Butler's official term, there was paid to him, by the collector,	$18,235 46
In the succeeding year, 1840, the receipts of Mr. Butler at the Custom House were	32,210 31
In 1841, 1st quarter,	12 241 63
Grand total paid to Mr. Butler for two years and four months	62,690 50

This statement, drawn from the official returns of the Collector, exhibits an annual income to the District Attorney, while he remained in office of $26,868 56

This was certainly a very comfortable income for an officer of the Government who, at the time he entered on the duties of his office, was terrified at the "iniquity of the age," and (whom Mr. Hoyt says—"I am quite apprehensive that he will not even receive his own costs; I am quite apprehensive he will not receive half as much as he is entitled to." This wonderful revolution in the views of the District Attorney, by which he became reconciled to receive something over one-half of what he was entitled to, was, no doubt, achieved by the powerful influence of the lectures of Mr. Hoyt. It could not justly be ascribed to any other cause.

But it will be seen that this large income from the Treasury of the United States constitutes only a moiety of the income of Mr. Butler while he remained in office as District Attorney. The costs taxed on defendants in cases of convictions in prosecutions for breaches of the revenue laws, judgments by default in seizure cases undefended, and suits on revenue bonds, where the defendants were solvent, and where money was paid into court by stipulation out of court of the value of goods libelled, are not included in the bills charged to the Government and paid by the collector according to the above statement. The sums drawn from these sources by the District Attorney are not fully known, as no official data have been furnished to the commissioners, on which an estimate of the entire amount could be formed. It must, however, have been very large, considering the vast amount of business of these classes which passed through the courts, and enured to the benefit of the District Attorney and other officers of the court.

In the compromise cases heretofore noticed, in most of which no suits had been brought or process served, or the cases placed on the docket for trial, Mr. Butler exacted from the defendants or importing merchants, as a condition of these compromises, various sums, under the designation of counsel fees, amounting, in the whole to $875 00

In the case of Lachaise & Fouche, which was settled by compromise, he taxed the defendants for counsel fees and taxed costs,	675 62
In cases of condemned goods by default, Mr. Butler received from the proceeds of the goods,	882 45
Amounting, in the whole, to	$2,433 07

On what principle of law or practice the District Attorney is justifiable in charging counsel fees to the defendants, especially in cases which have not been brought to trial or docketed, remains to be explained, as no such practice has existed, at any time, in the courts of New York, State or Federal. Several professional gentlemen were examined in this point, and among them Mr. Price, the former District Attorney, none of whom had ever heard of such a practice. There is certainly no law, statute or common, on which to justify it.

The following extract from the deposition of Jonathan Miller, a respectable counsellor in the courts of New York, and who was of counsel in most of the compromise cases, is given, to show what the practice of the courts has been on this subject. His opinion, given under oath, is in accordance with that of the other counsel examined by the Commissioners:

Question 10. "What is the fee allowed by law to a District Attorney, in cases arising under a breach of the revenue laws? Please state by what authority of law or practice Benjamin F. Butler, District Attorney of the United States, demanded of John Taylor, Jr. a fee of $500, in his character of District Attorney, in a case not actually pending in Court, the writ not having been served. And state, also, what sums were demanded under the compromises made with other merchants for whom you acted as counsel, and whether the payment of such fees as said District Attorney demanded was not made a condition of his assent to the compromise proposed and agreed to by the Collector."

To which the following answer was given:

Answer to Question 10. "I must beg leave to refer to the law, as to the fee allowed in cases arising under the breach of the revenue laws. I do not know of any authority of law or practice, by which the $500 was demanded of John Taylor, Jr. as a fee. It was not demanded by Mr. Butler, but by Mr. Hoyt for him, as before stated; nor did Mr. Butler, to my knowledge, ever demand the payment of such fees, or any fees, as District Attorney, as a condition of his assent to any compromise; but they were conditions made by Mr. Hoyt and the sums named by him, which in my judgment were extravagantly high."

Whether it required a "lecture" from Mr. Hoyt to induce Mr. Butler to receive these fees, which he had exacted from the importing merchants without the authority of law, must be left to inference; but it is certain that he did receive them, and passed official receipts for the same. The enormity of the bills of cost rendered against the Government by the District Attorney, and other officers of the court, may be seen by a few examples, which are selected from the great mass of others of a similar character.

In 1838, at the June term of the District Court, the costs on one motion for judgment against Lee, Babcock & Co., on 26 bonds, amounted to	$1,860 49
On the 25th of the same month, on one motion for judgments against Gibson, Post & Gibson, on 44 bonds,	1,892 88
On the 21st September of the same year, on one motion for judgments against Henry B. Hart, on 8 bonds,	847 52
On the 9th of October, one motion, on 8 bonds against Gibson, Post & Gibson,	554 64
On the 5th of March, 1840, one motion against B. F. Lee & Co., on 26 bonds,	2,514 46
On the 27th of February, 1841, one motion against the same house, on 46 bonds,	3,338 20
On the 8th of April, 1840, one motion against Francis Bacon, David N. Lord, and Edwin Lord, on 37 bonds,	3,197 85
On the same day, one motion against Lord & Pearson, on 16 bonds,	1,321 10
On the 8th of May, of the same year, one motion against Nelson J. Elliot and Reuben Elliot, number of bonds not named,	1,276 17
Without going further into the enumeration, it appears that on 14 motions for judgments, on 296 bonds, the amount of costs charged to the Government is	23,087 49

Not one dollar of which was collected from the defendants. In relation to a portion of these bonds, a correspondence took place between the District Attorney and the Solicitor of the Treasury. An extract is given below from the letter of Mr. Butler to Mr. Hoyt, which recognizes the instructions of the Solicitor on the subject, and asks information from the collector relative to the solvency of the obligors in these bonds. Mr. Butler says:

"U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, }
New York, March 13, 1840. }

SIR: I have received from the Solicitor of the Treasury a communication on the subject of the practice which, as you are aware, has always existed in this District, of bringing separate suits on Custom House bonds, handed over for collection at the same time, in which he instructs me as follows: "From the general convenience that results from several suits, I am willing that you should continue to proceed according to the usages of the office, with this modification, that when you have reason to believe that the sum due upon several bonds, which may be joined in one suit, together with the costs, will not be collected, you will join them in one suit, unless there be some good reason to the contrary, so that the cost bills may be reduced as much as possible." In order to enable me to apply this instruction to the cases of the extended bonds of Nelson J. Elliott & Co, David N. Lood, and Edwin Lord & Co, recently handed over to suit, I beg leave, in the absence of any information in my own possession on the subject, to inquire of you whether the cases, or any of them, in your opinion, come within the rule stated by the Solicitor."

To this letter Mr. Hoyt replied: "In answer to this inquiry, I have to state that, from my knowledge of the affairs of the firms referred to, I entertain no doubt that every dollar of their indebtedness to the United States, and all expenses thereon, will be collected." Without comment on the moral rule adopted by the Solicitor, and recommended to the district attorney, to multiply suits for his own emolument, and for the benefit of the clerk and marshall, by an accumulation of costs, provided the debtors to the Government are solvent, otherwise to limit himself to one suit on all bonds against the same person as fast so as to lessen the costs against the Government, it will suffice to remark, that the assurances given by the collector to the district attorney, in this case, were utterly without foundation as each and all of the defendants proved insolvent, and the costs taxed and paid by the Government, amounting to near $6,000, has not been collected from the defendants, and was a clear loss to the Treasury. The privilege granted by the Solicitor to Mr. Butler, to bring separate suits on revenue bonds, and thereby increase the amount of his fees, was freely used, and resulted in the necessity of large advances from the Treasury to pay costs incurred in fruitless attempts against insolvent debtors.

The province of the Collector, which has been before referred to, of making seizures, with or without cause, of small parcels of goods, which, in almost every case, were abandoned by the owners, as the cost of claiming them in Court would be greater than the value of the goods seized, has been productive of benefit only to the officers of the Customs and of the Courts, while the Government has been compelled, in some cases, to pay bills of costs transcending in amount the proceeds of the goods condemned. The following table will show the result of fourteen cases where judgment was entered by default; which is given as a specimen of the trifling sum gained by the Government in such prosecutions, even where the United States succeed in obtaining a verdict of condemnation against the goods, or judgment is taken by default.

Asst. collected.	*Marshal's fees.*	*Clerk's fees.*	*Dist't Att'y fees.*	*Total fees.*
$100 62	$28 93	$55 10	$19 53	$187 46
185 41	84 31	57 32	49 43	188 06
108 11	49 25	55 25	60 22	164 72
101 11	49 25	55 25	60 22	164 72
305 74	81 48	55 93	50 98	188 39
125 58	60 35	58 19	50 98	169 52
69 81	48 56	57 85	52 27	158 68
53 28	46 58	57 76	52 27	156 56
68 55	59 18	57 91	53 86	170 95
223 31	84 82	59 87	61 50	209 19
26 45	49 36	58 67	58 00	166 03
366 92	99 26	60 62	58 00	217 80
210 64	92 88	65 69	58 94	217 51
464 12	128 45	63 27	57 02	218 74
$2 739 45	1 038 42	$814 58	$765 33	2,618 53
Proportion of the Government			1,369 73	
Naval officer, surveyor and collector,			1,369 72	
District attorney, marshal and clerk,			2 618 33	
Total received by the U. S.				$5,357 78
				1,369 73
Total received by the officers,				$3,988 05

No comparative statement of the costs taxed in prosecutions or libels, in the district court of New York and other districts, has been deemed necessary, but it is believed that in no State of the Union do the costs of the clerk, marshal, and district attorney, bear a comparison in enormity with New York. Whether these costs, as taxed, are warranted by law, or rest only on arbitrary usage, it is assuredly a subject well worthy of the consideration of the National Legislature, to restrain these officers within more moderate limits, by enacting a regular statutory table of fees, and thereby not only relieve the Government from these onerous charges, but redeem the defendants from their ruinous operation. It is for this purpose, chiefly, that the subject has been introduced into this report.

Good News—Better Times are coming.—The Secretary of the United States Treasury, in his late communication to Congress says: "It is believed that the trade and business of the country, as well domestic as foreign, have reached, or nearly so, their lowest point of depression."

THE OFFICIAL PAPER.—Of all the organs that were ever played upon, Mr. Tyler's official Madisonian, does certainly give forth the strangest sounds. Mr. John Jones, the organist, is letting stock of the whole country. See the [illegible]

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

HORRID WAR.

We copy the following from the Madisonian:

"Our war with the Senate has evidently [illegible] are coming at last to close quarters. [illegible] have only had the flying Cossacks of [illegible] deal with. These have not given half [illegible] to our artillery. We have grown impatient for a "grand battle." Such events were [illegible] genius of the commander. We have [illegible] ed of our stores, camp equipage, and [illegible] ammunition. We now find a necessity [illegible] *secure our person.* Under these circumstances [illegible] do here that our eagerness for the fight is [illegible] dent than it has hitherto been. Our spirits [illegible] buoyant. Victory will be more glorious.

"We only ask our Republican friends throughout the county to cooperate with us in this [illegible] ciple. Aid us in circulating our paper [illegible] tion. Subscribe, and send the money. We [illegible] play favor with the demagogues. Our [illegible] rend the veil of the Temple. The [illegible] sinners and publicans, shall be turned [illegible] whole political word must be passion. We [illegible] the threshold of the new era. The Millennium [illegible] hand. The pure only will be seated in [illegible] places, and the honest citizen will enjoy [illegible] der his own vine and fig tree."

Nothing, since the days of Pop Eleanor, equalled the above. Thunder and lightning, [illegible] in comparison. The Millennium is [illegible] war upon the Senate—the grand battle [illegible] to be purified—and *a few subscribers* [illegible]

The bull chased him most awfully. He [illegible] the dreadful threatenings and leaping over [illegible] he——tore his breeches, as if the heavens [illegible] earth were coming together.

Again, the Louisville Journal [illegible] thus:—

It is really impossible to learn from Mr. T. Madisonian, whether he wants a party or not; organ never holds the same language upon [illegible] three weeks, together.

When the President, during the extra session, perpetrated his vetoes, the Madisonian [illegible] ly, in his name and behalf, that the Whigs would not desert him. His organ was then [illegible] dingly anxious that he should have a party. It assured the Whigs that he fully coincided [illegible] them in all measures but one, that his wife and soul were in their cause, and that it was the extreme of injustice and cruelty to [illegible] abandon him.

All the Madisonian's assurances and [illegible] however, were of no avail. The Whigs, mortified of the weakness, the wickedness, and treachery of the President, hissed him from [illegible] him, as a party, in disdain. He saw the [illegible] detection, and tried to make the best of it. He [illegible] gan said that he had no party, and that it was a fortunate thing he had not, inasmuch as a party [illegible] gistate was always a sign of devilishness in any party than with one. This is the [illegible] for about a fortnight with all the longest ears [illegible] so peculiar to John Jones. "A Chief Magistrate without a party is exactly what the country [illegible] was John's constant exclamation.

After the expiration of the fortnight, however, the organ's tune was suddenly changed. Notice was given through its columns that the President had a party; that a party was indispensable to him, and must be had. "The President *must* have a party," exclaimed the organ, "strong enough to sustain his public measures, or he cannot administer the Government." For nearly three weeks Mr. Jones's entire editorial matter consisted of this, but loud calls upon the country for a Presidential party. The whole Madisonian, during that time, was but an advertisement for such a party. Every possible artifice was resorted to, but without success. The man Jones could neither beg, buy, borrow, or steal a party for his afflicted master.

After this desperate and ineffectual effort, the Madisonian's tune, by a reversed motion, [illegible] was changed back again to the old [illegible] two weeks ago, Mr. John Jones said: "That President has no party, nor does he intend to have one." And then Mr. Jones went on to repeat his former declaration upon the inauguration of President's being without a party. No sooner [illegible] of the fellow's communities on Mr. Clay's Carolina and Alexandria letters were made the eulogies upon what was called the lofty and noble position of a President so eminently [illegible] free from all party ties and obligations."

It is about time for John Jones to change his tune and to clamor once more for a President's party; we perceive that he has no need of trying it just now. He is now intimating very pointedly indeed that Mr. Tyler must have a party, but that he must have a Whig party. He is beginning to call the Locofocos with savage fury, and in speaking of the Whigs, he says *we* and *our*, as easily as if he were a Whiggish of his articles and letters. It was a very suspicious sign.

By the time the result of the Virginia election is known, the orchard ground will be in full tune, and was sounding the glories of the [illegible] the contested horses of Locofocoism shall [illegible] Then again, in the same number, it asserts that President has a party, and that he has no [illegible]

FACTS FOR OUR CITIZENS.

The Tammany Party insisting upon having carried their assertion of the law of last [illegible] sequences on our April election day we cannot [illegible] seen, in one entire novelty at least, viz:

The opening of the prisons on election days to invite Tammany voters?

The evils on the day of election of course are, however, but secondary to the other [illegible] upon the law, the Tammany Party so [illegible] stood. Among the novelties of that law are:

That the whole body of canvassers were Tammany men. *Not a single Whig was allowed to act finally upon the election results.*

The 15 wards of the city being [illegible] districts, having 75 polling places, there is [illegible] a registry the greatest temptations to frauds, and greatest difficulty in detecting them.

Thus the Alms House was opened with [illegible] be emptied into the destitute wards. Colored [illegible] was renewed. Double votes [illegible] ed, &c.

The whole body of the canvassers being Tammany men, the worst portion of them having [illegible] ty wholly control the latter. Thus, [illegible] Whigs carried 10 of the 15 wards of the city, spectacle the Common Council presents, according the standard of Tammany Hall, under the rule the canvassers, and by the collusion of the [illegible] the following:

1st, The Board of Aldermen, elected 10 Whigs 7 Tammany men, stands 8 Whigs to 8 Tammany men, the Alderman of the 6th ward, Cronin, [illegible] anly elected, being denied his seat.

2d, The Board of Assistants, elected 10 Whigs 7 Tammany men, stands 9 Loco Focos to 8 Whigs, the Whig Assistant from the 6th Ward [illegible] ejected, and Shafer, an Assistant of the old [illegible] *holding over.*

The City is of course in a commotion under political outrages. The Mayor, under the [illegible] preserving the peace, fills the City Hall with Whig men armed with Clubs, while Loco Foco mayors [illegible] thronging the passages of the Hall, give out that [illegible] shall never enter the Hall.

Now some of these things must naturally [illegible] the eyes of fair minded Tammany men in the [illegible] and of kindred faith, beyond its limits, as very extraordinary. The following refl

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG MEETING!

GOV. MOREHEAD'S VISIT!

THE Committee appointed to invite His Excellency Gov. Morehead to visit and address the Whigs of Cumberland County, have the pleasure to announce that they have received a letter from Gov. M. accepting the invitation, for Tuesday the 7th inst. closing.

The Committee, in further compliance with their instructions, hereby invite a meeting of the Whigs of the County and Town, at the Town Hall,

On Tuesday the 7th day of June,

shortly after the speech of Gov. Morehead.

BENJN ROBINSON, *Ch'n of Committee.*

Fayetteville, May 2, 1842.

MOORE COUNTY.

We are authorised to state, that Gov. Morehead has accepted an invitation to visit Moore County, and that he will address the people *at Carthage on Saturday the 9th day of June*, and *at Sheppard's on the 10th.*

From a letter of the Observer, dated

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1842.

DEAR SIR: I am happy to say to you, that the difficulties between Messrs. Wise and Stanly has been fully settled, and on terms that are said to be honorable and satisfactory to both parties, through the agency of their friends.

Accounts received this morning from Rhode Island show that there seems to have blown out, and things are getting right again.

We are also induced to expect a favorable issue to the negotiations going on with England. With these two important matters quieted and settled, we can look forward to the management of our Locofoco friends in the coming elections, who it seems have a deep game to produce civil war in Rhode Island. The whole country is almost unanimous in justifying the measures the insurgents have taken in the troubles of that State. These gentry now hang their heads, and seem to look out of Dorr and the destructives as the leaders.

RHODE ISLAND.

A brief account of the occurrences of the week, without our readers in possession of the present state of affairs.

1st. A letter from the President to Gov. King, in which he calls for the interposition of the forces of the General Government, is published by Gov. King.

Dispatches of the Dorr party as "insurgents," and says that though it would be with great reluctance on the part of the President, would employ the military against any portion of the people, yet that it shall be used if resistance is made to the laws of Rhode Island by such a force as the civil posse is unable to overcome.

2d. A large meeting of the insurgents in Providence, at which it was resolved, that "all political and sovereign power rests in the whole adult male citizens of the State," and that they have the right to exercise that power when and how they please, without reference to the Legislature, and that they will resist, to the last, the arrest of Gov. Dorr or any of his party, and resent them at all hazards if attempted. The doctrine of the first resolution would seem to lead to the subversion of all government and anarchy the result. Indeed, mob laws seems to be [illegible] Locofocoism inevitably leads.

A correspondence between Dorr and Levi D. Slamm, (the printer of him of Slamm, Bang, & Co.) is published, proposing to raise 500 armed men in New York City to be sent to Rhode Island!

3d. A meeting of Locofocos in New York, to hear Dorr speak on his return to Rhode Island from Connecticut. At the close of the meeting, which was of considerable inflammatory, Dorr was escorted to the [illegible] of his Locofoco friends, who are represented in the New York papers as being collected for the legends of creation.

4th. Forty men, armed with muskets, went from Providence to meet Dorr at Stonington, from which place they escorted him to Providence.

At Providence, a large crowd had assembled on Dorr's arrival. A procession was formed, consisting of 1106 persons, of whom 209 were armed, and escorted Dorr to his head quarters, at the residence of B. Anthony, *his* Sheriff. Dorr made them a long speech, in which he regretted that he had left the State, as, if he had been at home, he would not have suffered any arrests to take place. He then avowed, which he said had belonged to an officer who had fallen in Florida, had already been written in blood, and should be again, if the cause demanded it. He stated that he had applied for aid in New York, not of 500, but of 5000 men, if there should be an attempt to march U. S. troops to Providence. He said he was ready to die in the cause, and ordered the military to hold themselves in readiness at an hour's notice.

5th. Dorr issued a proclamation, in which the following, among other treasonable matter, is found:—

"It has become my duty to say that, so soon as a soldier of the United States shall be set in motion, by whatever direction, to act against the people of this State, in aid of the Charter Government, I shall call for that aid to oppose all such force, which, I am fully authorized to say, will be immediately and most cheerfully tendered to the service of the people of Rhode Island, from the city of New York and from other places. The contest will then become national, and our State the battle ground of American freedom."

8th. A great meeting of Locofocos in the Park at New York, to encourage and sympathize with their brethren in Rhode Island. C. C. Cambreleng presided, and a number of prominent men took part, such as Stephen Allen, John J. Morgan, Campbell P. White, Walter Bowne, Alex. Hamilton, Slamm, Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel, Eli Moore, &c. The resolutions adopted denounce Mr. Tyler's interference in the strongest terms. They also declare that a majority of the people of a State have the indefeasible right to alter the existing government in any manner and on such occasion as they may choose. [This is doctrine which cannot go down in *Southern* States, however it may suit abolitionists.]

Let not our readers suppose that all the Van Buren party in Rhode Island sustain the revolutionary doings of Dorr and his party. It is not so. Ex-Governor Fenner, a leading Jackson and Van Buren man, and many others, are decidedly opposed to such measures. And a considerable number of the members of Dorr's Legislature have resigned, expressing their abhorrence of the bloody issue to which those measures tend.

The following extracts show the excitable state in which things were at the latest dates:—

OFFICE OF THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
Tuesday, 3, P. M.

Mr. Dorr remains at the house of Burrington Anthony. The house is guarded by soldiers, and a cannon is placed by the side of it. At about 1 o'clock the signal of alarm was given, and according to orders, some two or three hundred men assembled—a portion of them armed. The alarm was given in consequence of a report that the sheriff was about to arrest Dorr. The crowd was very much excited. Burrington Anthony addressed them and declared that Dorr should never be taken from that house alive. A voice in the crowd demanded to be led on to the attack of the arsenal, and several responded to it; but the orator cautioned them against committing any "overt act." What an idea of government is this—that a government, which they say is legally established, can commit an overt act! Mr. Dorr ordered the military to meet them in the afternoon "ready for action."

It is said that Mr. Dorr offered one of the marshals of his procession any place in the gift of the State, if he would lead the attack on the arsenal. He declined. Why does not Mr. Dorr lead the attack himself.

In relation to the proclamation of Mr. Dorr, the Providence Journal of Tuesday morning holds the following language:

"The proclamation of Mr. Dorr, his open declaration of war against the United States, as well as this State, his insane defiance of all authority, and his preparations to bring an armed banditti into this city to sustain him in his usurpation, must open the eyes of all who were not already awake to his most detestable designs. It remains to be seen how many will follow him to their own destruction; how many will sacrifice their property, their safety, their honor, their lives, for the sake of personal aggrandisement.

"The duty of the good citizens of the State is plain. Every man should arm himself, and hold himself in readiness to obey the orders of the Governor. Business has already been nearly suspended, it might as well be quite so. And it would be a judicious plan for people to close their places of business, and, entirely foregoing their customary avocations, devote themselves wholly to the defence of the State.

A CRISIS IN RHODE ISLAND.

This Constitution is not worth having 24 hours, if a State Government can be upset upon the Rhode Island plan of Dorr & Co. The quicker we know, if a State Government can thus be upset, the better. If this is to be a practical trial of such a revolutionary principle there never could be a better time, nor a better place, than *this* during the general disruption of parties, *or there*, in the heart of New England.

The sum and substance of the issue is this:—can a faction, without form or order, calling itself a majority, subvert peaceably an old and established government? If so, every election, annual or semi-annual, quarterly, or weekly, *may* be a revolution.

Now if this be so, the Government is not worth a straw. It has no stability. It has no order. It has not one element of duration. There is not safety in it for property or for liberty. Even the Jacobins of Robespierre did not allow *their* government to be upset without a fight for it.—*N. Y. Express.*

IMPORTANT FROM RHODE ISLAND.

Private Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

PROVIDENCE, May 18—4 P. M.

I have just a moment to write you of the probable termination of our troubles here. Gov. Dorr and his insurgents had determined to attack the arsenal last night having got five or six cannon, two of which belonged to one of the artillery companies. They mustered in the afternoon and evening. The citizens determined to turn out and protect the property, which they did well; the Governor having ordered out the militia which could be depended on. The night went through. Dorr and his military demanded the arsenal; they were told that it would be defended against them. This was about 2 o'clock in the morning. Their cannon were brought to bear; *but the attack was not made*; they delayed it until to-day. The citizens mustered out well this morning, and 120 men came from Newport and other places with two small cannon. They marched to Gov. Dorr's head-quarters and took possession of them—the cannon pointing in their faces—but *the third battalion*. The Governor had fled with his uncle in the early part of the morning out of the State. His right hand man, Burrington Anthony, had come to his uncle and got him to go for him. Most of the officers of the spurious Government have resigned. The whole of Gov. Dorr's force or four hundred muskets have been clearing out and going home all day. We followed the party until there remained only six forty men with the cannon, most of whom were drunk and would not have given up without being fired on. The Governor (King) wisely and humanely, I think, took the promise of Anthony and some others, that when these men got sober the guns should be placed where they were taken from.

I fear you will scarcely be able to read this, as I am somewhat tired, having had a musket on my shoulder from 10 o'clock last night until within the last half hour, excepting two hours, from 6 to 8 this morning.

The following is from the second edition of the Providence Chronicle, published on Wednesday evening, a half past five o'clock:

"We were in hopes we should not have to record any thing that looked like fight, further than what is already given in another column.

"But it seems the small body of Suffrage men who were left on the field of strife in possession of the cannon, which they promised to deliver up in case Governor King with his party would retire, after his departure at once commenced throwing up breastworks, and arranging matters to place themselves on the defence, declaring that they would not give up the cannon.

Fire Attack.—Our messenger has just returned from the ground, and reports that the body of the Suffrage party in possession of the guns will not deliver them up. They have built a breastwork about three feet high, and intend, they say, to maintain their position. The artillery company have left the ground.

It is expected that Governor King will again call out his friends to disperse those men, and take the guns from them.

OFFICE OF THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
Thursday P. M. May 19.

The men entrenched upon the hill, remained peaceably during the night. In the morning about daybreak, three guns were discharged. They were under the command of a man named Wolf, from Uxbridge, who arrived here on Wednesday. Their position was one from which they could do no injury, it was easily commanded, from the hills, on the other side of the Cove; and the authorities contented themselves with taking measures to prevent them from doing any mischief, feeling assured that one night would cool their courage.

In the morning, the guns of the Artillery company were brought to their armory. They were loaded to within a foot of the muzzle, with scraps of boiler iron, spikes, &c. The other pieces were taken possession of by the Quarter-master General and carried to the Arsenal, and the place entirely abandoned.

A report was current, this morning, that Dorr was in Bellingham, Mass., about three miles from Woonsocket, and that he was raising recruits. We think it very probable that he is there, but very improbable that he is raising recruits. He would hardly dare to show himself to his own men. A requisition will be, or has been, sent for him. He must leave the country, if he escapes.

THE HEGIRA OF DORR.

The flight of Dorr from the House of his sheriff, sword and all! has thrown a bucket of water, of the coldest sort upon the so-called enthusiasm of Slamm, Bang, & Co. revived. That their doughty champion should have run away, and to the character of the scoundrel, added that of the coward, was sad, sad indeed for the combatants of the Park, from the Ex-Minister Plenipotentiary to all the Russias down to the veriest loafer of the Five Points. After such a Programme to be such a performance, after so much chivalry to be so little spunk, makes all the Park supporters of Dorr as ridiculous as Dorr himself. We should like to see C. C. Cambreleng and Ely Moore have a meeting now. What would Ely say after such a glorification of the rights of man, and what the three, C. C. C. when all of glory has thus evaporated in smoke! We should like to hear these redoubtable champions of majorities explain how it is, that a minority put their majority to flight.

Express.

Gov. King on the 19th issued a Proclamation thanking the citizens and military for their prompt aid, and congratulating the people on the peaceable termination of the difficulty.

Eleven of Dorr's officers resigned in a body, declaring that they had not countenanced his violent course. A twelfth afterwards followed. They had done their best to dissuade Dorr from the attack on the Arsenal.

Dorr and his men, from 200 to 460, took up their position within long musket shot of the Arsenal, and sent a flag to demand its surrender. When that was refused, Dorr gave the order to fire his six pieces of artillery. His men refused to fire, say some accounts; but according to others, the guns flashed.

Dorr fled towards Worcester, it is believed, having been seen in a carriage with a pair of fleet horses, at full speed. He will be demanded of the Governor of whatever State he may have fled to.

The New York New Era has an article headed thus:—

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

To be enlisted as minute men for thirty days' service in Rhode Island, to defend its Constitutional Government against Foreign Interference or Invasion.

* * * * *

"The rolls will be ready for delivery at the house of Major Joseph Hopkins, Frankfort street."

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—The Globe, which has been full of fight in favor of the Insurgents, has not a word about Dorr's absconding, and the complete supremacy of the legal government of Rhode Island; but copies an article from the N. Y. Evening Post, which says that "the party claiming to govern under the abrogated charter have at last yielded"!!! "The cause of the suffrage party has triumphed; the landholders have been driven from the ground they so stubbornly occupied"!! &c. &c. "How this would is given to lying!"

Locofocoism shows its evil nature not less in the New York Municipal government than in the Rhode Island State affair. See an article in another column from the Express. What vile shifts to retain power.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We learn that the mail was robbed a few nights ago at Gaston, N. C. We have no particulars, except that the bags were found cut open, rifled of their contents, and sunk in the Roanoke by putting stones in them.

Extract of a letter, dated

"HALIFAX, May 22.

"We had Gov. Morehead here last Thursday of our Court. He addressed a large audience, and gave great satisfaction. It is the first time I ever saw him. He expressed my opinions fully. He will get a large vote here. Gov. Branch replied to him. Gov. Morehead gave us a rejoinder, and used Branch up completely. Branch's speech, I have no doubt, secured Gov. Morehead 50 extra votes."

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Northampton.—Jno. M. Moody, Senate; Edmund Jacobs and John B. Odom, Commons.

Surry.—Col. Puryear, for the Senate; N. Boyden, H. P. Poindexter and Jesse D. Franklin, for the Commons.

We sincerely regret to find that Robt. B. Gilliam, Esq., the late Speaker of the House of Commons, has declined the nomination of his party friends in Granville for re-election. Infirm health, and the necessity of devoting himself to his private affairs, have rendered this determination necessary. All who know how to appreciate talents, integrity, (personal and political) and every gentlemanly quality, will regret his retirement to private life.

WAKE COUNTY.—There is to be a grand battle in Wake between the Locos. Their county Convention in April, by the basest trickery, as it is said, had upon the shelf the old Senator, Samuel Whitaker, Esq. and the most respectable of the Commoners, N. G. Rand, Esq. and nominated in their places Jas. B. Shepard & Gaston Wilder, Esq. The old members have come out on their own hook, and a very pretty family quarrel commenced before the Grand Jury last week. A Mr. Jesse Green is also out for the Commons—making five Locos for the Commons and two for the Senate. No Whigs out, as yet.

STANLY AND WISE.—In a postscript to our last paper, we announced that Mr. Wise had been bound in $3000 to keep the peace for one year within the District, and not to leave within that time for the purpose of fighting a duel with Mr. Stanly.

The continued absence of Mr. Stanly from the City, and the uncertainty as to whether Mr. Wise would find a mode of evading the penalty of his bond, kept Rumor busy in creating all sorts of stories for the public ear. The following extract from a letter to the Editor, from a source to be relied on, no doubt gives the facts:—

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1842.

"On this day week, as you will have seen, a warrant was issued by the civil authority here to arrest Messrs. Wise and Stanly, with a view of binding them to keep the peace towards each other. Mr. Stanly, as I am informed, had instructed a friend to invite Mr. Wise to meet him in Baltimore on this day, (Wednesday,) to make arrangements for the duel that was expected; but hearing of the warrant having been issued, he left that evening, and has not yet returned. Mr. Wise was bound on Saturday last, immediately after which, Mr. Stanly's friend, as I am informed, withdrew the invitation or notice to Wise to meet him (Stanly) in Baltimore, believing that under the circumstances Wise could not meet him. Matters so remain."

The Locofocos have been doing what they can to misrepresent Mr. Stanly in the matter. Besides snatching greedily at an *exparte* account of the collision at the race course, prepared for Mr. Wise, and first published in the Baltimore Sun, they have done their best to produce an impression that Mr. Stanly or his friends had contrived to have Mr. Wise arrested. The Locofoco correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, says he has no doubt of it; and that paper, always ready to propagate any slander to the disparagement of North Carolina or any of her citizens, and ready to lick the hand of Mr. Wise which has so often scourged it and its party, gives currency to the mean suggestion. The following testimony of F. S. Key, Esq. a leading Locofoco Lawyer of Washington City, will forever put to rest the base insinuation:—

"*F. S. Key, Esq.*, said he received a note from Judge Thruston on this business, who, after hearing his statement as to what he had been informed by respectable gentlemen as to the circumstances and preparations for the duel, agreed with him that a warrant should be issued; whereupon he (the witness) made the affidavit, believing it his duty so to do, and believing that Mr. Stanly would challenge and Mr. Wise would accept.

"Before Mr. Key left the stand, Mr. Wise said he wished to put a question to the witness, which he should do at the suggestion of Mr. Stanly's friends. Have you had this information at the suggestion of Mr. Stanly's friends? Mr. Key answered: "None of Mr. Stanly's friends gave me information. I did not move it by suggestion of others. I received a note from Judge Thruston, and came to the conclusion that I ought to do it."

The "Independent" of the 15th says, of the account of the collision near the race course, which originally appeared in the Baltimore Sun and was so eagerly copied by the Loco Foco papers because it was discreditable to Mr. Stanly, that "we have had decisive proof that it was drawn up at his (Mr. Wise's) request, by his friend, Col. Starke, the chief witness of the assault; and that it must have been published by Mr. W. himself." We believed as much when we first saw it.

The Independent adds,—

Thus it appears that a man with a stick in his hand, and possibly armed, on being jostled by another who was entirely defenceless, rode after him, and struck him, without warning, a heavy blow—which really cut through his hat, and stunned him completely. Tho' having the superiority of size, strength and weapon, he seeks not to know whether offence was meant or not, he waits not for an apology; but aims, at the head of an unconscious man, a blow almost fit to brain him. His adversary recovers, and explains that his riding against him had been accidental. What is then his conduct! Does he regret, does he atone for the shameful blow he has given! He answers, "Then I excuse you!"

Is this the quarrel upon which any man, in a Christian land, dare set his life—or, what is infinitely more awful—the blood of an unoffending gentleman! These are the facts—unvarnished by us—which Mr. Wise has published! We venture little when we say, that if Edward Stanly, on whom he has thus committed a causeless outrage—an outrage for which "he excuses Mr. Stanly"—should fall by his hand, there was never in the country a man, on whose head a more overwhelming public execration was visited than will fall on Henry A. Wise's.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 16th, Mr. Benton introduced a bill to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled parts of Florida.

The Committee of Conference on the amendments to the General Appropriation Bill, reported a compromise. The report was concurred in by both Houses, and the President signed the bill.

The day was devoted, chiefly, to private bills and Executive business.

On Tuesday, Mr. Allen called for his resolutions asking information from the President relative to the Rhode Island affair. The Senate refused to take them up, 23 to 15.

Mr. Allen then proposed to offer two other resolutions, on that subject, and proceeded to deliver a violent speech on them. He said that the Senators and Representatives of Rhode Island had no more right in Congress than they had in the British Parliament. That Rhode Island never belonged to the Union till the 3d of May 1842, when the Suffrage Constitution was formed; that the whole government of that State from the Revolution till the 3d of May 1842, was been a sheer, a downright, a blasphemous usurpation." He abused the President for daring to interfere; said he "had told him face to face that the American people would not permit him to do it." He then offered his resolutions, which declared that it was the right of the people of Rhode Island to establish such a State government as they might choose; and that it was not the right of the General Government to interfere. [Mr. Allen's speech was denounced by Mr. King, his political friend.]

Mr. Allen's speech was entirely out of order, but he was permitted to finish it; and then Mr. Simmons replied most eloquently and effectively to his declamation. He showed that the legal government of Rhode Island had assented to the call of the people for an amended Constitution. That a Convention had been legally called, and a Constitution formed, extending the right of suffrage, as asked. But, instead of waiting till the change was consummated, the disorganizers had got together and attempted to revolutionize the government. All that the Government of Rhode Island requires, is, that whatever change may be desired by a large portion of the people, may be effected by law, and according to law. The National Intelligencer says: "It was a glorious speech! Its effect was visible on every countenance, and nine-tenths of the Senators and auditors present would have loudly cheered it if propriety had permitted it."

The subject was then laid over, and has not since been resumed.

On Wednesday, the chief subject of discussion was the bill to refund to Gen. Jackson the amount of the fine imposed by Judge Hall in 1815, with interest. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Barrow, Henderson, Conrad and Mangum; and supported by Messrs. Linn, Sevier, King, Buchanan, Wright and Allen.

On Thursday, the bill to refund the amount of Gen. Jackson's fine, was lost, 24 to 17. [Nearly every Locofoco Senator voted against it, in consequence of a clause which was inserted, declaring that "it should not be regarded as an expression of the opinion of Congress upon any judicial proceeding or legal question growing out of the declaration of martial law by Gen. Jackson during the defence of New Orleans."]

Most of Friday was spent on Executive business, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the following resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Davis of Kentucky:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the cause, manner, and circumstances of the removal of Henry H. Sylvester, late a clerk in the Pension Office, from his place of clerk aforesaid; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill, resolution, or otherwise.

A long debate arose on the subject of the Florida war, founded on the President's message stating its termination. The message was finally ordered to be printed.

The Naval Appropriation Bill was then taken up, and the discussion resumed, but not closed, on Mr. Meriwether's motion to reduce the appropriation from $3,195,432 to $2,335,000.

On Tuesday, Mr. W. C. Johnson moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution proposing that Congress shall adjourn on the 15th day of June. Motion rejected, 91 to 56.

Three bills relating to foreign intercourse were taken up and passed.

And the remainder of the day was devoted to debate on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The whole of Wednesday was similarly occupied.

On Thursday, the Naval Appropriation bill was again taken up. Mr. Meriwether's amendment was adopted, 72 to 53.

Friday and Saturday were devoted to a long debate on the Navy bill.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—We observe that meetings have been held in Camden and Cheraw, to remonstrate against a proposed change of the route of the mail from this place South. It seems that a portion of the people on a route East of the one now used, have petitioned the Postmaster General to send the mail from Fayetteville, by Society Hill, Bishopville, and Statesburg, to Gadsden, the present termination of the Rail Road from Charleston to Columbia. We cannot think that there is the least cause for anxiety on the part of the towns on the upper route; for it cannot be within the range of probability, (we had almost said possibility,) that the Postmaster General will take the mail from such important towns as Cheraw, Camden, and Columbia, (the latter the seat of government of a State,) to send it by *any other* route, much less by a route on which there is not one important town, either commercially or politically. We have no possible objection to the lower route securing every mail facility which it may need, but we should be sorry to see it done a the expense of the towns above named.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Acadia steam ship is in at Boston. This being Sunday's mail from New York, we have no papers from that city. But have been favored with a glance at London papers to the 30th April. There is nothing of particular interest. No news from India. Parliament was still engaged on the Income Tax. Cotton firm, and good sales.

GOOD NEWS.—The Legislature of Maine has agreed to appoint four Commissioners, two of each party, *with full powers*, to consult with the Secretary of State in the Negotiation respecting the North Eastern Boundary.

Mr. Wise has amply apologized to Mr. Stanly for the blow at the race course, having ascertained that the hired horse Mr. Stanly rode was in the habit of brushing against other horses. "The parties therefore stand exactly as they did before that blow."

Mr. Stanly had not returned to the city.

THE FIRST NEW FLOUR.—Col. Wm. Hancock, of Moore county, has sent us a sample of new Flour, the first we have heard of this year. The wheat was sown on the 18th Oct. 1841, cut on the 18th May 1842, threshed the 21st, ground the 23d, and in market the 25th.

NEWSPAPERS.—The people of this enlightened land, who have grown up in the belief that the stability and purity of our government materially depend upon the diffusion of intelligence, were somewhat startled a few weeks ago by a declaration of Mr. Wise, that "he thanked God there had never been a newspaper printed in his District." The remark drew down upon his District an exposure of the very large proportion of its adults who can neither read nor write, and of its diminished and diminishing population, which showed that the press is sadly wanted there.

In the early history of Virginia we find an incident from which, perhaps, Mr. Wise borrowed this very peculiar notion. In 1683, when that dissolute, corrupt, and tyrannical monarch, Charles the 2d, sent over Lord Effingham as Governor of Virginia, one of the first instructions given to the Governor, was, that "no person should use a printing press in the colony on any pretence whatever."

Charles had probably felt the power of the press in rebuke of his misdeeds, as Mr. Wise has felt its exposure of *his* political tergiversations; and

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has despatched an Engineer to examine the Rail Roads in this country. And that he has invited Major Whistler, the associate of Major McNeill in the construction of the Boston and Providence and other Rail Roads, to superintend the construction of a Rail Road from St. Petersburgh to Moscow.

DIED,

At his residence in this County, on Saturday, the 14th inst., WILLIAM E. CARVER, of congestive fever.

The subject of this notice, was for several years a consistent member of the Methodist Church.—Much might be said in commendation of the deceased, but suffice it to say, that in life he exhibited the peculiar traits of a christian; his piety was deep; he lived what he professed, and in death triumphed in victory. His house was a home for the ambassador of Christ, where he was always hailed with a smile of welcome. He was, to all who knew him, a rare instance of human worth. Integrity, simplicity of habit, energy of purpose, undeviating fidelity, unwavering constancy, steadfastness of attachment to his friends, benevolence to all, and a sole reliance on his Saviour, were distinguishing qualities of his character. His death makes a vacuum not easy to be filled—a loss to his family, to the Church, to his neighborhood, and to his friends. But their loss, is his eternal gain. As a husband and father and brother, he was all that a wife, or children, or sisters could ask. Those who knew him best loved and esteemed him most, and in the sacred circle of wife, children and friends, his equal was rarely to be found. But he is gone!

"His languishing head is at rest,
Its thinking and aching are o'er;
His quiet immoveable breast
Is heav'd by affliction no more."

A bereaved wife and five children are called to drink this bitter cup. May "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," throw over them the mantle of divine protection, and sustain them in this severe affliction.—*Communicated.*

Departed this life, at his residence in Richmond county, on the 6th instant, of bilious pleurisy, ROBERT POWELL, sen., Esq., aged about sixty-five years. In the demise of the deceased, there has been a vacuum produced in the vicinity in which he lived that will not soon be filled. Not only has his wide circle of relations and friends, but the community at large have sustained an irreparable loss.

We do not propose to offer but a brief sketch of the life and character of this valuable individual. Mr. Powell is one among the many instances of self-improvement. We often hear of self-made men,—men who have attained to eminence and respectability in life without having the advantages of an early education. Such was Mr. P., and indeed such men are worthy of honor.

It was from an humble condition in early life, that (in part, no doubt, by force of extraordinary natural endowments, but also by force of a principled energy, alert to take advantage of every opportunity of improvement, and refusing to be depressed by any discouraging circumstances,) Mr. Powell rose to be one of the most useful and respectable citizens of his county. He married at an early age, and entered upon an active business life, and raised a large, intelligent, and respectable family of children. The writer of this notice heard him say, on one occasion, that he has often wept since he had a family, because he could not write his name. It was by an economy of the leisure hours of a life engaged in the active and arduous pur-uit of agriculture, that enabled him to win for himself the name of a respectable practical scholar; nor was it by any jealous and churlish economy of those hours. No man acknowledged more readily the claims of friendly intercourse—no man welcomed more cordially those who visited his house; nor did ever the unexpected guest have cause to feel that his visit was untimely. He was a warm and true friend, and never made pretensions to friendship where it did not actually exist. He was a man of a gay buoyancy of spirits, and a prompt interest in whatever subject was presented, showed, "whenever you found the man, that you found him before his work, and at his ease." Early hours, and an utter abstinence from waste of time, permitted a life crowded with labor and its fruits, to be in an equal degree tranquil and free from care. He represented the county in the Legislature in quite a respectable manner. He was also for many years an acting Justice of the Peace; his high and rigid integrity was beyond question; his punctilious justice and correct decisions in the conduct of legal affairs which came before him, was a model for imitation. If he had prejudices, he had candor to welcome and weigh the evidence which dispel them; and anger he carried "as the flint bears fire," the spark was quick but it was momentary.

By industry and indefatigable perseverance he acquired what in a frugal community may deserve to be called wealth; and he knew how to use it. He cared for it as making him independent, and enabling him to be useful. He gave freely from it to worthy objects of benevolence, public and private;—and no man was more liberal of his time, counsel, and influence, for good objects, than was the deceased. Of cant and pretention no man had less. Thus we have given the outlines of the character of him who has taken his exit to the world of spirits. The chamber of his decline was a scene of the sublimest instruction for whoever would know with what serene, magnanimous satisfaction, the spirit which has well done the first part of its work, may pass on to its higher destines. S.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 25.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none.
Bacon,	5 a 6	Molasses,	20 a 25
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	8
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 7½	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Corn,	55 a 60	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$6 a $7	Sack,	$2 a 2½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	11 a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto,	5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.)	7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 18.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25; Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—There have been sales of Turpentine since we last reported at 2 38, but the last were at 2 25, which is now the going rate. Tar remains as quoted last week, 1 62.

Lumber.—Sales of river flooring boards at 8½, and of wide boards at 5 and 6, both cash.

Timber.—The article may be called dull of sale; the late destruction of two steam saw mills having lessened the demand for the moment. 3½ and 5 dls. embrace the current rates for mill timber.

Bacon.—Moderate transactions at 4½ to 5½ for mixed lots.

Land.—Dull—nothing to report about.

Corn.—The stock in market is lighter than a week or two ago, and holders are firmer. We quote at 55 to 60.

Rice.—No late sales heard of. The market is sparsely supplied, and holders still hope for improving prices.

Sales of R. O. hhd. staves, rough, at 8 dls. and of country shingles at 1¼ pr. M.

In the Grocery line we hear of the sale of 150 bags Cuba Coffee at 9⅞. 90 days. There is landing a small lot Porto Rico Sugar held at 6 and 6½ cts.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 13.—Brig Romp from Cayenne. 16.—Brigs Adeline from Philadelphia, Wallace from St. Thomas; Schrs. Arnet Patton from Philadelphia, Emeline from Barbadoes, Ellen Perkins from Baltimore, Repeater from New York, Grandee from Baltimore.

DEPARTURES.

May 14.—Br. brig Dolphin for Halifax, (N. S.) Br. schr. Margaret for Nassau, (N. P.) Schr. Venus for Philadelphia. 17.—Brig Belle for New York; Schrs. Sterling for N. York, Hero for Prospect, Me., Schuylkill for Philadelphia, Ellen for do.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-3m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

List of persons declared Bankrupt in North Carolina.

A—William J. Anderson.

B—Robert C. Belden, Louis S. Belden, Barry & Bryant, Amos Bridges, Samuel S. Braley, John Benson, Silas Biglow, Wm. D. Bagwell, Thomas L. Blackwell, Adrian Van Bokelin, Jeremiah Brown, Lambert P. Beardsley, Larkin Brooks, William H. Buffaloe, Theodric J. Bland, James C. Bond, Samuel T. Bond, Stephen Burrows.

C—David Carver, James B. Carver, John Cole, R. J. Church, Junius L. Clemmons, Archibald M. Campbell, Wm. R. Carman, James H. Cole, Hudson M. Cave, Joseph S. Crispin, William Carter, Thomas R. Cofield, E. D. N. Clary, Thos. J. Charlton.

D—Patrick Dailey, Micajah Durham, Menos H. Dawson, Thomas Dickson, Miles Davis, George Dixon.

E—Augustus J. Erambert, Joseph Everett, Henry C. Ennis, Wm. Ellison, Henry A. Ellison.

F—Charles N. Fennell.

G—Edwin Glover, Thos. M. Gorman, Joel Griffis, John T. Granberry.

H—Samuel S. Horner, James L. Hughes, John F. C. Heitman, David Houltshouser, Wm. A. Hardison, Thos. L. Hall, Wm. G. Hall, Elisha Harrison, Jas. C. Holland, Joseph B. Hinton, Joseph J. Harper, John R. Harrison.

I—Joseph K. Irby.

J—Nevill Johnson, James Jenkins, Joel Joyner, Jas. V. Jay, James W. Jeffries, Edward Jarrott, Moses Jarvis, Wiley W. Johnson.

K—David Kerns, Aaron P. Klyne.

L—John C. Latta, James I. Long, John L. Little, Wm. S. Latta, Lovick Lambeth, Hardison Lapish, Joel Lucas, James R. Lemitt, Jesse W. Lee.

M—Joseph G. Moore, Daniel Muse, Bradley Metcalf, D. Munroe, Frederick Mabaly, John Miller, Justin Martinsdale, William M. Mason, David L. Mayo, Thomas J. Miller, John C. Montague.

Mc—John McKinnie, Abraham C. McRae, Joseph J. McElrath, Matthew McCauley, Charles A. McMillan.

N—Etheldred Nichols, James E. Norfleet.

P—Duncan T. Patterson, John Phillips, Levi Perkins, John E. Perkins, Nathaniel Potter, John A. Patterson, John S. Powell, John Pittman, Elisha Partain, Thomas J. Phillips, Robert Perry, Blake Pittman, John Popelston.

R—Samuel Rives, Absalom Roby, Norborne Radcliffe.

S—Nathan Sikes, John M. Stedman, Robert Simpson, Joseph C. Simington, Frederick Spencer, Alex'r H. Stanley, Augustus H. Stevens, Jno. Sears, Samuel Smallwood, Wm. E. Shaw.

T—Albert Torrence, E. O. C. Tinker, Alfred Tyer, Wm. Tannahill.

U—Benson Utley.

V—Wm. Vann.

W—Robert Wooten, Jeremiah Williams, Isaac L. Ward, Jordan Wise, Charles Wise, Jones Watson, Wm. J. Williams, Jonathan Wood, Peyton P. Williams, Wm. H. Wood, John E. Wood, Thos. C. Whedbee, Townsend Wright.

United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
MAY 20,

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office, for the Author, "A Brief Explanation of the Revelation of St. John," by an American Citizen. 168 pages, price $1. For sale at the Book store of

E. J. HALE.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter steamed Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by bbl. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 73tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Consisting in part of the following—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low for* Cash or Country Produce, as he would like to *practise retail dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 43tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, receiving Packets of all kinds for delivery, sale or shipment, in the same manner as heretofore. We invite the attention of all to our stock of Goods.

C. J. & R. M. O.

CAROLINA HOES.

25 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 2, 1842. 90tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually, as my work during the year.

Brig LEONORA, M'Kie, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. E. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Sanford, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Sanderson, Master.

THE above are all first sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will muster at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60 tf.

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of work* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Pleasure rags* &c. in the most *handsome* or plain *style* also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CALDWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTTERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, 4-4 and 6-4 heavy SHIRTINGS, sold by the attention of persons constantly on hand and for sale at the S. W. 6-tf HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and count with the pensioners as directed. Will also furnish Blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6, 1841. 79tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.
March 8, 1842.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.
March 8, 1842. 92tf

FRESH

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and opened a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Linen Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Drap'de'te and Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Ginghams, Apron Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Bleached and Brown Suffolk Drillings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Combs, Tailors' Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Palm Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols,

Together with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which will be offered cheap for Cash or undoubted paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
April 13, 1842. 97-10w

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 21, 1842. 94tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
30 75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $625,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rave's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Rippon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

D. W. DRINKS

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

SPRING GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

March 21, 1842. 94-tf.

NEW CROCKERY

AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

WHIPPLE'S

COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE,

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.
June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.
Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 27.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 53tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous. It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A little Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and renovate the blood, and their good effects are not counteracted by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are duly and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions. But restore their order and re-establish their healthy seat for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both to power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of Gandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 231 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs may not always experience its restorative qualities; yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles from Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared—the rest well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves, &c. 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River—well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber—this is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.
February 7, 1842.

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do. do.
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
Feb'y 14, 1842.

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED

SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which originate upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, in the most effective manner, and is decidedly the most approved species of sarsaparilla.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in the practice in the successful treatment of the various forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used with no effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after a course of mercury, when that medicine has been given to excess in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of venereal disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution, and may be used with safety and advantage when the system is not much emaciated. The use of one or two bottles, on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove sufficiently satisfactory to the patient, that the above preparation has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, it is confidently believed, long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of consumption and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed. Assuming as it does, as it must be admitted, that all inflammation, from the slightest degree of irritation to the most violent, is accompanied with a greater or less degree of debility, and that this is accomplished through the medium of the blood, and the patient is thus rendered susceptible to the influence of disease, what can be more rational than the use of a medicine which, while it allays irritation, at the same time gives tone to the system, and thus vitalizing the fluids of the body, leaves no room for the patient to fall a victim to disease, but restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEDMAN.
November 8, 1841. 75tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest, and Consumption, are united superior to all others, inasmuch as they convey the remedy to the seat of disease, and as they contain no opium or mineral preparation. Worm Lozenges for destroying worms in children. Over Fifty Thousand boxes have been sold, and instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as a safe, pleasant and best medicine we have ever used. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we believe to be the best worm medicine ever used.—*Ex.*

Price 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 79tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twenty years, and as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make a trial of it are always sure to return there to purchase more, and not with one bottle, but generally with one box—Scarcely any thing more than a trial is necessary to its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when bone was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions, and in cases of consumption and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed. Assuming as it does, as it must be admitted, that all inflammation, from the slightest degree of irritation to the most violent, is accompanied with a greater or less degree of debility, and that this is accomplished through the medium of the blood, and the patient is thus rendered susceptible to the influence of disease, what can be more rational than the use of a medicine which, while it allays irritation, at the same time gives tone to the system, and thus vitalizing the fluids of the body, leaves no room for the patient to fall a victim to disease, but restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

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Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office